an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.

There are juſt ſeven planets, or *errant* ſtars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonſtrable unto ſenſe, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Chief of domeſtick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Any way, ſo thou wilt do it, good impertinence:
Thy company, if I ſlept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with queſtions. *Johnſon's Catiline.*

E'RRANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *errant*]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas, he got ſafe back to Dunkirk. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 36.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, beſides thoſe that the *errata* take notice of, he will conſider the weakneſs of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the ſun their proper center whirl'd,
Compoſe but one extended vaſt machine. *Blackm. Creation.*
Through the vaſt waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* xii. *l.* 75.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a ſlimy mattery cough, ſtink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in ſpecifical and regular ſhapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

E'RRHINE. *n. ſ.* [ἐρρῖνα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing.

We ſee ſage or betony bruiſed, ſneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the phyſicians call *errhines*, put into the noſe to draw phlegm and water from the head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 38.

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unſettled.

They roam
Erroneous and diſconſolate, themſelves
Accuſing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Phillips.*

This circle, by being placed here, ſtopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwiſe would have diſturbed the viſion. *Newton's Opt.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, ſo heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter conſtraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the veſſels, inſtead of breaking, yield, it ſubjects the perſon to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood ſtrays into the veſſels deſtined to carry ſerum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour.

Thou art far from deſtroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conſcience. *South's Sermons.*

4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth.

Their whole counſel is in this point utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that ſuch things might be for a while. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

A wonderful *erroneous* obſervation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by ſuppoſing that they ariſe from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* ſuppoſition. *Newton's Opt.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By miſtake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneouſly* perſuaded, that it is the will of God to have thoſe things done which they fancy. *Hook.*

I could not diſcover the lenity and favour of this ſentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneouſly*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erroneous*.] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypotheſis, whereof he demonſtrates the truth, together with the *erroneouſneſs* of ours. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

E'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a miſtake of our judgment giving aſſent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'ſt thou ſhew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakeſpeare's Jul. Cæſar.*

2. A blunder; an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece deſign'd,
But made for two, and by miſtake in one were join'd. *Dryd.*

3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe.

What brought you living to the Stygian ſtate?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the ſea,
Or did you heav'n's ſuperiour doom obey? *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himſelf, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb.* ix. 7.

5. [In law, more eſpecially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redreſs falſe judgment given in any court of record. *Cowel.*

ERST. *adv.* [*erſt*, German; æpꝛa, Saxon.]

1. Firſt.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at *erſt*,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *Spenſ. Fai. Queen.*

2. At firſt; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raiſe,
Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of detraction from her praiſe. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erſt* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*
The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were deſtin'd *erſt*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

5. Before; till then; till now.

As ſignal now in low dejected ſtate,
As *erſt* in higheſt, behold him. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 338.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erſt*; dilated ſpirits, ampler heart. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The Rhodians, who *erſt* thought themſelves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a ſudden and unexpected miſchief. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.] The act of grow-
ERUBE'SCENCY. } ing red; redneſs.

ERUBESCENT. *adj.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red; inclining to redneſs.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.

The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot ſprings, or fiery *eructations*; ſuch as burſt forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ERUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ſtudy and inſtruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at ſtudy in Cambridge very young. *Watton.*

To your experience in ſtate affairs you have alſo joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modeſty is not able to conceal; for to underſtand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univerſity *erudition*, are apt to fill their ſermons with philoſophical terms and notions, metaphyſical. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an aduſt ſtibial or *eruginous* ſulphur. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of ſalt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

ERU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or burſting forth from any confinement.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 361.

Finding themſelves pent in by the exterior earth, they preſſed with violence againſt that arch, to make it yield and give

give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burſt; emiſſion.

Upon a ſignal given the *eruption* began; fire and ſmoak, mixed with ſeveral unuſual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 103.

3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
Our firſt *eruption*, thither or elſewhere;
For this infernal pit ſhall never hold
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Leſt he, incens'd at ſuch *eruption* bold,
Deſtruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

4. Violent exclamation.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the ſoul, as God does the univerſe, ſilently and without noiſe. *South's Sermons.*

5. Efflorescence; piſtules.

Diſeaſed nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ſtrange *eruptions*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 6.

Unripe fruits are apt to occaſion foul *eruptions* on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ERU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth.

'Tis liſtening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the ſtartled eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.]

An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, or citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed tumour, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ESCALA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utenſils, which were made uſe of in their famous *eſcalade*. *Add.*

E'SCALOP. *n. ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were incloſed in the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *eſcape* the purſuit of paſſions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon. *Wake.*

2. To paſs unobſerved.

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, and in many things they may be deceived. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 7.

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian, Pref.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe. *Chronicles.*
They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts* xxvii. 44.

The ſinner ſhall not *eſcape* with his ſpoil, and the patience of the godly ſhall not be fruſtrated. *Eccluſ.* xvi. 13.

Eſcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Gen.* xix. 17.

Whoſo pleaſeth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her. *Eccl.* vii. 26.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo *eſcape*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *eſcape* by climbing up to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were all covered. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt. *Pſ.* lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have incloſed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 117.

2. Excurſion; ſally.

We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own,
As to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by ſlight, breaks from him, this is called an eſcape. *Cowel.*

4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

St. Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raſ.*

5. Sally; ſlight; irregularity.

Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Looſe *'ſcapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Overſight; miſtake.

In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails.

At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Add.*

ESCHALO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot*.

Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, being increaſed and managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, becauſe they ſpring ſooner, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine reliſh to moſt ſauces, and the breath of thoſe that eat them is not offenſive to others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'SCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

When iſſues are made, or bones expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out immediately. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ESCHA'ROTICK. *adj.* [from *eſchar*.] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

An eſchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued the uſe of *eſcharoticks*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

'Eſcharoticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaiſter. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, eſcheat is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial; for, in this caſe, the lord brings this writ againſt him that poſſeſſes the lands after the death of his tenant, and ſhall thereby recover them. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot juſtly ſay that ſuch a country is wholly conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to their heirs, which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat*.] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clothier, and ſeiſed his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchevir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun; to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſer.*

He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*;
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys.*

Of virtue and vice the obligations are ſuch, that men are univerſally to practiſe the one and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

ESCHU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial.

Eſcbutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag; of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*

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